

On February 9, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the property should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1914.*

3244. Adulteration and misbranding of dandelion root. U. S. v. 3 Bags of a Product Purporting to be Dandelion Root. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5539. S. No. 2081.)

On or about January 14, 1914, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 bags containing 310 pounds of a product purporting to be dandelion root, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages in the possession of Lawrence, Son & Gerrish, New York, N. Y., alleging that the product had been shipped on or about September 27, 1913, by Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported in interstate commerce from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. One of the bags was identified by the marks "S. K. and F. Co. 45642 Philadelphia," and by the marks "J. L. H. 2"; the second of said bags was identified by the marks "S. K. & F. Co. 45636 Philadelphia" and "J. L. H. No. 3"; the third of said bags was identified by the marks "S. K. & F. Co. 45639 Philadelphia" and "J. L. H. No. 4," each of said bags bearing the words "Dandelion Root."

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was offered for sale as dandelion root, when, in fact, it contained in substantial part chicory, which was substituted for dandelion root. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that said product was offered for sale under the name of another article, that is to say, said product was offered for sale as prime dandelion root, when, in fact, it contained in substantial part chicory.

On February 2, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1914.*

3245. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed feed meal. U. S. v. 700 Sacks of Cottonseed Feed Meal. Consent decree. Product released on bond. (F. & D. No. 5557. S. No. 2096.)

On January 28, 1914, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 700 sacks, each containing 100 pounds of cottonseed feed meal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in the freight warehouse of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., at Montgomery, Ala., alleging that the product had been shipped by the Memphis Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn., 300 of the sacks on December 11, 1913, consigned to W. D. Stegall, and 400 sacks on December 18, 1913, consigned to the Winter-Loeb Gro. Co., both of Montgomery, Ala., and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Alabama, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product was labeled: "100 Pounds Imperial Brand Cotton Seed Feed Meal for stock feed only Manufactured by Memphis Manufacturing Co., Memphis, Tenn. Mixture of Cotton Seed Meal and Hull Bran Guaranteed Analysis: Protein 22% Fat 5% Fibre 22% Carbohydrates 38%."